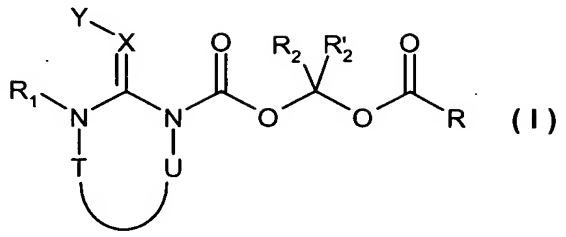
What is claimed is:

1. A compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein

R_1 is hydrogen or a radical from the group C_1-C_4alkyl, formyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl, aryl, arylsulfonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclyl and heterocyclyl-substituted C_1-C_6alkyl, which radical is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents; the said substituents being C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy, C_1-C_4alkylthio, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4alkylamino, C_1-C_4alkyl)$_2$amino, alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl and arylsulfonyl;

X is CH or N;

Y is an electron-withdrawing radical, preferably cyano, nitro or C_1-C_6haloalkyl-carbonyl, especially CO-CF_3;

T has the meanings of R_1 or together with U forms a C_1-C_4alkylene bridge which is unsubstituted or substituted by a radical R_1, or T and U together with the group -N-C-N- form a saturated or unsaturated 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may in addition contain as further hetero atom O or S or the hetero group -N(C_1-C_6alkyl)-;

U is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl, preferably hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

R_2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl;

R_2' is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl; and

R is C_1-C_{20}alkyl, C_2-C_{20}alkenyl, C_2-C_6alkynyl or heterocyclyl, each of those radicals being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more identical or different substituents, the said substituents being selected from the group halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy and phenyl; or is C_3-C_7cycloalkyl that is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents selected from halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, C_1-C_6alkyl,

C_2-C_6alkenyl, C_2-C_6alkynyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_{20}haloalkoxy and phenyl;

wherein each phenyl moiety is itself unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents selected from halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkyl and C_1-C_{20}haloalkoxy; or

is phenyl phenoxyphenyl each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents selected from halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkyl and C_1-C_{20}haloalkoxy.

2. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein

Y is NO_2;

R_1 is hydrogen or a radical from the group C_1-C_4alkyl, formyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl, aryl, arylsulfonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclyl and heterocyclyl-substituted C_1-C_6alkyl, which radical is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents; the said substituents being C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy, C_1-C_4alkylthio, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4alkylamino, C_1-C_4alkyl$_2$amino, alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl and arylsulfonyl;

T has the meanings of R_1 or together with U forms a C_1-C_4alkylene bridge which is unsubstituted or substituted by a radical R_1, or T and U together with the group -N-C-N- form a saturated or unsaturated 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may in addition contain as further hetero atom O or S or the hetero group -N(C_1-C_6alkyl)-;

U is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl, preferably hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; and

R_2, R_2' and R are as defined for formula (I).

3. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein

R_1 is -CH_2-Het;

X is CH;

Y is NO_2;

Het is heterocyclyl that is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents; the substituents being C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy, C_1-C_4alkylthio, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4alkylamino, C_1-C_4alkyl$_2$amino, alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl and arylsulfonyl;

T (1) is a radical from the group formyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl, aryl, arylsulfonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclyl and heterocyclyl-substituted C_1-C_6alkyl, which radical is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents; the said substituents being C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4alkylamino, C_1-C_4alkyl$_2$amino, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl and arylsulfonyl; or

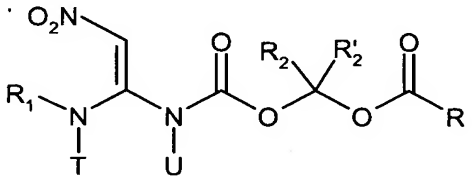
(2) T together with U forms a C_1-C_4alkylene bridge which is unsubstituted or substituted by a radical selected from the group C_1-C_4alkyl, formyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl, aryl, arylsulfonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclyl and heterocyclyl-substituted C_1-C_6alkyl; each radical from the said group itself being unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4alkylamino, C_1-C_4alkyl$_2$amino, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl or arylsulfonyl; or

(3) T and U together with the group -N-C-N- form a saturated or unsaturated 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may in addition contain as further hetero atom O or S or the hetero group -N(C_1-C_6alkyl)-;

U is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl, preferably hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; and

R_2, R_2' and R are as defined for formula (I).

4. A compound according to claim 1, which is a compound of formula (X)



(X)

wherein

R_1 is -CH_2-Het;

R is C_1-C_{20}alkyl, C_2-C_{20}alkenyl or C_2-C_6alkynyl, each of those radicals being unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents, the

said substituents being selected from the group halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy and phenyl; or is C_3-C_7cycloalkyl that is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents selected from halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_2-C_6alkenyl, C_2-C_6alkynyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_{20}haloalkoxy and phenyl; or is phenyl phenoxyphenyl each of which is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents selected from halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_{20}haloalkoxy;

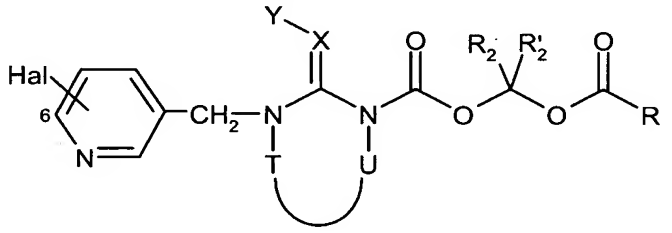
T and U are each independently of the other hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl, preferably hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

R_2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl;

R_2' is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl; and

Het is heterocyclyl that is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different halogen atoms.

5. A compound according to claim 1, which is a compound of formula (XI)



(XI)

wherein

Hal is halogen, preferably fluorine, chlorine or bromine and especially chlorine; and especially occupies the 6-position in the pyridine;

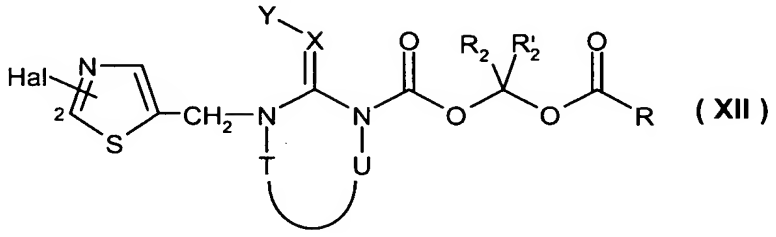
X is CH or N and especially N;

Y is an electron-withdrawing radical, preferably cyano, nitro or C_1-C_6haloalkyl-carbonyl, especially CO-CF_3; more especially nitro;

T together with U forms a C_1-C_4alkylene bridge, preferably an ethylene bridge, which is preferably unsubstituted or substituted by methyl or ethyl; and

R_2, R_2' and R are as defined for formula (I).

6. A compound according to claim 1, which is a compound of formula (XII)



(XII)

wherein

Hal is halogen, preferably fluorine, chlorine or bromine and especially chlorine; and especially occupies the 2-position in the thiazole;

X is CH or N and especially N;

Y is an electron-withdrawing radical, preferably cyano, nitro or C_1-C_6haloalkyl-carbonyl, especially CO-CF_3; more especially nitro;

T together with U forms one of the groups -CH_2-CH_2-, -CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-, -CH_2-O-CH_2- and -CH_2-N(CH_3)-CH_2-, wherein all methylene groups are unsubstituted or one of said methylen groups is substituted by methyl or ethyl; and

R_2, R_2' and R are as defined in claim 1 for formula (I).

7. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein U is methyl or ethyl.

8. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein T is methyl or ethyl.

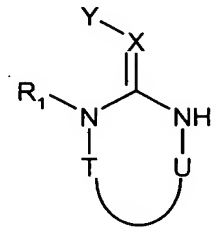
9. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein R_2 and R_2' are each independently of the other hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

10. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein heterocyclyl in R_1 is pyridyl, thiazolyl or tetrahydrofuryl that is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted by halogen.

11. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein heterocyclyl in R_1 is 5,6-dichloro-pyridin-3-yl, 6-chloro-pyridin-3-yl, 2-chlorothiazol-5-yl or tetrahydrofuran-3-yl.

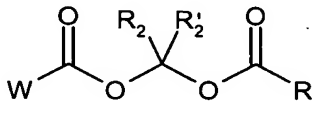
12. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, which comprises either

(a) reacting a compound of formula (IX)



(IX)

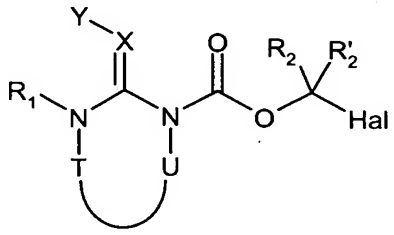
in an aprotic, solvent in the presence of a suitable base and at relatively low temperatures with a compound of formula (VIII)



(VIII)

;or

(b) reacting a compound of formula (XX)



(XX)

with an acid RCOOH and isolating the end product from the reaction mixture, the substituents

R, R_1, R_2, R_2', T, U, X and Y in formulae (IX) and (VIII) being as defined for formula (I);

Hal being halogen, such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably chlorine, bromine or iodine; and

W being a suitable leaving group.

13. A parasiticidal composition comprising a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 and at least one physiologically tolerable carrier.

14. A parasiticidal composition according to claim 13, comprising from 0.1-99% by weight of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 and from 99.9-1% by weight of a solid or liquid, physiologically tolerable carrier, including from 0-25% by weight of a non-toxic dispersant.

15. A parasiticidal composition according to claim 13, which is a pour-on or spot-on formulation.

16. A combination preparation for controlling parasites on warm-blooded animals, comprising, in addition to a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, at least one further active ingredient having the same or a different direction of action and at least one physiologically tolerable carrier.

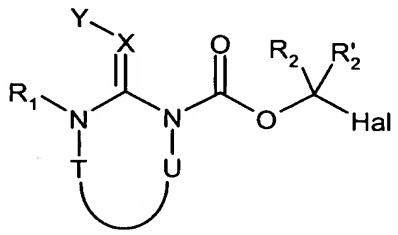
17. A method of controlling parasites on warm-blooded animals, which comprises administering to a warm-blooded animal a parasiticidally effective compound of formula (I) according to claim 1.

18. A method according to claim 17, comprising the topical application of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1.

19. A method according to claim 17, wherein a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 is administered in a dose of from 0.01-800 mg/kg body weight, based on the host animal.

20. A veterinary medicinal preparation against parasites comprising a compound of claim 1.

21. A compound of formula (XX)



(XX)

wherein

R_1 is hydrogen or a radical from the group C_1-C_4alkyl, formyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl, aryl, arylsulfonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclyl and heterocyclyl-substituted C_1-C_6alkyl, which radical is unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by identical or different substituents; said substituents being C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy, C_1-C_4alkylthio, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4alkylamino, C_1-C_4alkyl$_2$amino, alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl and arylsulfonyl;

X is CH or N;

Y is an electron-withdrawing radical;

T has the meanings of R_1 or together with U forms a C_1-C_4alkylene bridge which is unsubstituted or substituted by a radical R_1, or T and U together with the group -N-C-N- form a saturated or unsaturated 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may in addition contain as further hetero atom O or S or the hetero group -N(C_1-C_6alkyl)-;

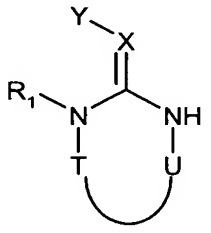
U is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl:

R_2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl;

R_2' is hydrogen or C_1-C_6alkyl; and

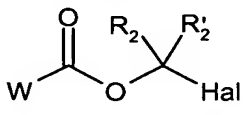
Hal is fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine with the proviso that 1-(1-chloroethoxycarbonyl)-3-(2-chloro-5-thiazolylmethyl)-1-methyl-2-nitroguanidine is excluded.

22. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (XX) according to claim 22, which comprises reacting a compound of formula (IX)



(IX)

in an aprotic, advantageously polar, solvent in the presence of a suitable base and at relatively low temperatures with a compound of formula (VI)



(VI)

wherein

the substituents R_1, R_2, R_2', X, Y, T and U in formulae (XX), (IX) and (VI) being as defined for formula (I);

W being a leaving group; and

Hal being halogen, such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably chlorine, bromine or iodine.

23. The use of a compound of formula (XX) according to claim 22 in the preparation of a parasiticide.

24. A parasiticidal composition comprising a compound of formula (XX) according to claim 22 and at least one physiologically tolerable carrier.

25. A method of controlling parasites on warm-blooded animals, which comprises administering to a warm-blooded animal a parasiticidally effective compound of formula (XX) according to claim 22.

26. The use of a compound of formula (XX) according to claim 22 in a method of controlling parasites on warm-blooded animals.

27. The use of a compound of formula (XX) according to claim 22 in the manufacture of a veterinary medicinal preparation against parasites.